JULY 14, 1917 FIVE CENTS

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Can America Make Good?

War Breads

Women and Waste

War Emergency Measures

The Woman the Country Delights to Honor

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Bouquets for The Woman Citizen

"I want to tell you how much I like the national suffrage organ in its new form. You have been most fortunate in giving dignity of appearance through choice of type and general make-up, quite worthy of the cause represented."—ANNIE L. MILLER, Lincoln, Neb.

"The form of the *Woman Citizen* pleases me greatly. Not so likely to miss any of contents as in newspaper shape."—MRS. E. W. KOHLSAAT, Oak Park, Ill.

"Your article by Fred. B. Morrill of Spokane, Wash., was useful to us, as he is a native of Maine and his people are well known here."—ISABEL W. GREENWOOD, Farmington, Me.

"The third issue of the paper came today and I feel sure that it carries the message of democracy into every household that is fortunate enough to take it. It ought to impress every one that now is the time to enfranchise the women of America lest we find our nation the least democratic of all the Allies."—ANNA B. LAWTHER, Dubuque, Ia.

"I have sent in through Miss Jane Thompson (your suggestion) orders for two $500.00 Liberty Bonds for Miss Nannie Lee; two $100.00 bonds for Mr. William Lee, and two $500.00 bonds for Miss Mary Lee.

"I like the new *Woman Citizen*. Take the mock out of Democracy is a very attractive and fetching cartoon," writes MARY LEE, of Virginia.

"The *Woman Citizen* is a delight to me. I feel sure it will be a power for the success of the woman suffrage cause."

MRS. SYLVIA S. VIDETTO, Detroit, Mich.

"It gives me an opportunity to tell you how splendid it is and how much I enjoy the *Woman Citizen*."—EMMA S. PIERCE, Fargo, N. D.

"Thanks to the *Woman Citizen* for a trio of serviceable pictures. The clever cartoon, 'Uncle Sam, Take the "mock" out of Democracy,' the new map, and 'Light Work for Ladies' have decorated a window of the principal dry cleaning establishment of Newport News ever since they appeared. The young lady assistant tells the proprietor that people never stopped so much to look at the clothing. They are just the right size for window display, and we clamor respectfully for more," writes FAITH W. MORGAN, of Hampton, Va.

"It may interest you to know that we are making still another use of the *Woman Citizen* this week. You know we have Headquarters on Nicolett Avenue for the Hennepin County Association, and we have a wonderful window which is one of the talked of bits of the town. It costs us a lot but we think it worth the price.

"This week we have as a center a big four-foot reproduction with colored outlines of that woman's organization chart with "the woman at the bottom of it." (*Woman Citizen* of June 2). Running under this we have a slogan to this effect, "What makes women's war work so effective? Because they have learned to organize. Organization brings results." Then on the side we have an enlargement of that recruiting poster which came out in your plate material done in colors with the caption, "The West Leads in Recruiting and the West has Equal Suffrage." On the other side we have that poem of Helen Rowland's done large on a poster board. The background of the window is always handsome *and* patriotic and the whole thing is mightily effective."—VIVIAN L. THORP, Minneapolis.

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

IT may be a frivolous admission, but the chances are that if the best of us could have the wish nearest her heart—and no one around to hear—she would rub the lamp and ask to be set down in the midst of New York's fascinating, bewildering, baffling, many-sided shopping district with a pot of money and never a shadow of care to darken the sun of a perfect day. Whatever her attainments, whatever her potentialities, whatever her scope, a woman's woman for a' that an' a' that and a bargain is a bargain.

But unless you know your New York the priceless day would be spent ere ever a purchase was made. Because of this and also because magic carpets come high this year, the *Woman Citizen* will ever and anon turn aside from minding the affairs of nations and will cast an appraising eye over the wares on display, nosing out staples and novelties, notions and fads for yourself and your house, seeking to discover the things that you do expect, that you don't expect and that are bound to happen, whether you expect them or not.

* * *

There is, for instance, a new sports purse that recalls Lucy Lockett's pocket of blessed memory. There's nothing in it, nothing on it, except the binding 'round it, yet it is capacious enough for the war-time allowance of which it is suggestive. Like yon Cassius, it hath a lean and hungry look and is, I fear, a thing of stratagems and spoils. For bank notes of large denominations fit into its green, blue, or purple moleskin folds quite as snugly as do the lesser ones. The price is $2.95.

* * *

Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer by vacation jaunts and week-end trips, each young woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bathing togs. And no wonder! They are enough to turn any girl's thoughts or any man's head. When you and I were young, Maggie, the things we went a-swimming in needed the protection of the old ulster we so carefully wrapped about us. But now, when daughter hangs her clothes on a hickory limb, Solomon in all his glory was never so arrayed. Silks and satins are not too fine for the kiss of the wave. Shantung and pongee, embroidered and piped in purple and gold, put to blush the serviceable but simple suits of wool jersey at $3.95 which the sales girl told me were "a favorite, especially with the real swimmers." The aristocrats of the surf run as high as the surf itself. One at $48.00 boasts a rubberized black satin skirt that holds its own as well after as before taking the fatal plunge. Between these two extremes of fashion, one might say, lie all the styles and the profits.

* * *

The bather's crowning glory is her cap. Once a mere rubber skull cap, now it is as fond a fancy as ever Juliet could have wished. A mortarboard for the seriously inclined, a tam for the frivolous lass, and a hat for the girl who loves the shade. There are rubber flowers too and pleatings for decoration. Beach capes of silk, or silk and wool mixture, in stripes of flowered effects lined with rubber form another bathing conceit that costs from $18.00 up.

In compliance with the elimination of waste campaign a rain-or-shine parasol has been devised. It is small, compact, has a riding-crop handle and is made of colored or novelty silks. For $5.50 you can be safe from any sudden change of weather. Parasols are now marked down within the reach of the narrowest purse. A black-and-white striped model with a pompadour border sells around five dollars and tempts the unwary. Other styles may be had as low as $2.50.

* * *

What is home without a garden and what is a suffragist without her common or garden variety of costume? Whether she calls herself emancipated and wears the divided kind with bib and bit of trimming to distinguish her from her brother or whether she sticks to her smock, some sort of vegetable attire she must have. There is a light weight khaki overall with brown-and-white stripe trimmings that costs $2.95. In compliance with the need of the hour a smock of batiste in blue or rose has made its appearance and affords coolness and comfort for $2.65. For the lass who loves a sailor there is a new middy with collar, belt and pipings of blue, most jaunty, for $1.25; a sartorial temptation even to unfortunates who get seasick at sight of a ship.

* * *

Every woman with the price of a meal about her can follow Mr. Hoover's edicts to their ultimate conclusion and starve rather than face the dog days without a sweater of some sort—and a new variety is conceived every minute. There is a slip-on, V-Neck Shetland wool affair that retails for $3.75. It can be had in corn, rose, purple or blue. For the right kind of figure it is the right kind of sweater. For the economical figure there is a more expansive and expensive style of silk jersey that boasts a new feature in a tri-colored border that is an added bit of gaiety. It is to be had in tea-green, a new shade neither green nor gold but just betwixt and between, and in white, purple and rose, for $18.90.

* * *

To knit or not to knit, that is the question. But there is no question about the knitting bags of flowered cretonne with satin trimmings and Chinese tassels for effect. They are generous enough to contain knitting supplies for a day's consumption and still leave room for sandwiches and gossip and attractive enough to excuse the dropping of a stitch now and again. $2.90.

* * *

For the woman who adores nature—from the tonneau of a touring car—there is an enveloping motor coat that covers a multitude of unpreparedness and defies wind and dust. It is of Palm Beach cloth, mannish cut with pockets, convertible collar and belt that suggest the open country and the long trail. $9.75.

* * *

"Thin clothes for stout figures" is the encouraging motto according to which one firm orders merchandise. Glove silk union suits and combinations reduce the silhouette to debutante-like grace and deceive the world as to weights and measures.

* * *

Now that the potato has usurped the throne of the vegetable kingdom flowers are permitted only on cretonne and on wall paper. And war has played such havoc with the willow furniture that it threatens to join the class of the heirloom and the antique, but for the unfortunates who labor that others may play there is relief in the sight of a willow *chaise longue* cushioned in flowered cretonne. $30.00.

* * *

With everybody going in for wireless or gun practice or manuals of arms, sewing seems to have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten arts. That may be why a graceful Priscilla sewing table of mahogany sells for $5.75. It's a good thing to have in the family during war-time, to place alongside of great-grandmamma's spinning wheel and beneath Aunt Jemima's sampler. Just to show that you came from the right sort of stock, you know. E. G.

War Song for Suffrage Gardeners

"THE Battle Cry of Feed 'Em" is the title of the new war cry which is stirring the Pittsburgh suffrage gardeners to greater efforts on behalf of their country. Miss Mathilda Ebert is the author of the new song, which will become the official song of the harvest celebration which the suffragists will hold in the fall. Every army should have its battle cry, reasoned Miss Ebert, and she composed the song which has found favor with the suffrage gardeners. First stanza and chorus run thus:

Yes, we'll rally 'round the hoe, girls,
We'll rally 'round the hoe,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em;
All the slackers in the land
Can't persuade us to disband,
While we're shouting the battle cry of
Feed 'Em.

Chorus

The garden forever, hurrah, girls, hurrah;
Plough up the weeds, girls,
Put down the seeds,
While we rally 'round the hoe, girls,
Time and time again,
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.

Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.

And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.

No club offers will be made or accepted.

All subscriptions sent in must be accompanied by cash in advance.

This includes all subscriptions sent in by agents.

No commissions allowed on renewals.

Upon the completion of the revision of our subscription lists all delinquents will be dropped without further notice.

A renewal notice will be sent to non-delinquent subscribers four weeks in advance of expiration of subscription.

Renewals must be accompanied by payment, or names must be dropped.

Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.

In order to keep that price at $1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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Post cards (votes for women)	.25	1.75
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Mrs. Papazian is Neighborhood and Recreation Secretary at the Civic Service House, 110 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. She has had varied experience in social settlements, school centers, community recreation work and other associated efforts, both in Canada and in the United States, and her professional training in the art of speaking qualifies her to impart the results.

PUBLISHERS OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN,
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 14, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Their Part of the Responsibility

THAT the women of the United States are at once impressed with the practical aspects of the question of food conservation is evident from the number of letters that are reaching the *Woman Citizen* from all parts of the United States. That there is every disposition to do their bit and cheat the garbage pail out of all fat pickings is manifest. That there is no sort of disposition to be blamed for the far more extensive and far more criminal waste due to food manipulation, and a shockingly poor connection between consumer and producer, is just as manifest.

It can hardly be gainsaid that this is a crisis in which a true balance of responsibility must be found and maintained. Ill-advised efforts to shut off constructive criticism will not save the situation. Tempery scoldings of women will not save it. The women are up and coming to meet any adequate plan of food conservation. They are eager and anxious to do well by the country, so eager that they don't propose that the good of their small economies in the kitchen shall be lost to the nation through vast wastes in food gambling and inadequate facilities of distribution.

It is to be remembered in their behalf that it is women upon whom devolves the practical task of making the Government's kitchen recommendations work. Surely they are justified in a close and careful scrutiny of any wholesale recommendations handed on to them for detailed execution. Having scrutinized, they will take their part of the responsibility gamely and gladly—and they will expect the Government and the financial interests directly involved in food distribution to do equally well by the country.

War Breads

NOW that the food situation is becoming of so vital an interest to its readers the *Woman Citizen* will devote a forthcoming issue wholly to the subject in an effort to further the program of the Food Administration.

Among other things we shall try to extend the use of corn meal. One of Mr. Hoover's cardinal recommendations is to use corn meal so that wheat may be saved for exportation. Telling the average Northern woman to use corn meal to save wheat is like telling her to use Greek to save English. Hoe cake and corn dodger are alike unknown to her table. It is to the Southern women that the country must look specifically in its effort to achieve wheatless breads. Southern women understand fully the availability of corn meal. They are urged to send the *Woman Citizen* their recipes for corn bread, corn dodgers, hoe cake, johnny cake, and any and all of those delicious Southern spoon breads—grits-bread, rice-bread, etc. Rice is to be used sparingly, but if a one-time Southern memory serves rightly it is possible to use it sparingly in conjunction with corn meal in the making of rice-bread. Remember that you will be catering to the palates of the whole nation, and make sure that any recipe for which you vouch is a tried and true one. Untested recipes are not wanted. The kitchen of a woman citizen is no place for wasteful experimentation at this crucial juncture.

If Northern, Eastern, and Western readers have recipes for the proper and economical use of some other expedient for wheat, please let us have them. The Government is getting out various kinds of flour in experiment with the use of various grains. Perhaps you may have tried some of these and be personally persuaded in their favor. Perhaps you may be persuaded the other way. If you have helpful criticism let us have it. Or, you may have some excellent suggestion of your own that falls in line with Administrator Hoover's appeal to help reserve wheat for exportation.

Help! And help quickly!

Can America Make Good?

IT was in 1867 that John Stuart Mill presented the first woman suffrage bill to the British Parliament. It was in 1917 that the British Parliament passed the electoral reform bill which bestowed the franchise on women. So it took just fifty years for conservative England to come around to this most fundamental and comprehensive of democratic propositions.

It was in 1869 that Wyoming, then a territory, granted the suffrage to women—the most significant step ever taken, up to that time, in the whole history of suffrage. For it gave form and body and applicability to what had been, theretofore, theory and philosophy and hope.

If the United States of America is to make a time record equal to Great Britain's on the woman suffrage question, she has just a year and a half in which to get woman suffrage established from coast to coast and border to border. If the federal suffrage amendment is passed, and passed *now*, there will be just time enough to put through the ratification campaigns. That

ratification will be swift of accomplishment in nineteen states is a foregone conclusion, nineteen being the number of states in which women already have either full or presidential suffrage. That leaves only seventeen states to be added to make up the needed quota of three-fourths of all the states. The National American Woman Suffrage Association will blithely assume responsibility for insuring ratification in any seventeen of the non-suffrage states before 1919 if the Sixty-fifth Congress will at once do its part by putting the amendment before the Legislatures of the land for action.

Are They Shown?

AS the Irishman said, how any Ohio anti is going to have the face to shake hands with herself after the disclosures of the last few weeks remains to be seen. These disclosures leave little to be desired if a community of interest between saloon-keeper, German brewer, and official "association opposed" is what is desired. In Franklin County the name of the leader of the wet forces is signed, either as attestant or notary, to approximately ninety per cent of all the petitions for a referendum on the Presidential suffrage question. He also signs himself under oath, "on the regular pay-roll of the Ohio Association opposed to Woman Suffrage." Ohio suffragists report that in Youngstown twelve of the petitions were circulated by T. F. McElroy, formerly a paid worker for the antis, but promptly a suffragist when he heard that he was to be summoned before the Election Committee. "Allen County Liquor League," "Stark County Allied Liquor and Trade Association," "Sandusky Brewing Company"—so run other links of this chain of evidence. County by county the Ohio suffragists have lined up the circulators of the petitions as in the employ of German brewers, saloon-keepers, bar-tenders and the "association opposed."

Anti-suffragists have been known to fall languidly back on the Missouri precedent, "You will have to show me," when charged with having the liquor interests on their side. Are they sufficiently shown by these Ohio interlinkings and overlappings?

A Perverted Selective Draft

A QUEER and perverted kind of selective draft is used by the opponents of equal rights, in mustering their arguments against woman suffrage. Not only do they drag into service persons and things not properly eligible, but they pick out with especial zeal the most unfit.

If many thousand men and a few score women take part in a wicked race riot, they select the few women to hold up to public scorn, and insist that their lawless behavior shows the unfitness of the feminine sex to vote.

If four or five women who have advocated birth control, and four or five hundred who have not, take part in a suffrage demonstration, they select the four or five for public mention, and declare that equal suffrage means race suicide.

When all the political parties put woman suffrage planks in their national platforms—Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Socialists and Prohibitionists—they select the Socialist plank as proof that suffrage is "allied" with Socialism.

When a suffrage parade in New York several years ago had marchers representing all the political parties, they singled out the fact that there was a Socialist division, and have harped upon it ever since.

When Colorado and four states where women could not vote had labor troubles so serious that Federal troops were called in to keep the peace, they singled out Colorado and declared that the need of Federal troops was due to woman suffrage.

When prohibition was defeated in the suffrage state of California, and carried in the suffrage states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, they selected the outcome in California as typical of what happens where women vote.

When crimes and casualties of every kind are happening all over the world, they select those that happen in suffrage states and hold them up as the result of equal suffrage.

Where equal suffrage has been endorsed not only by all the national political parties, but also by the National Grange, the National Education Association, the American Federation of Labor, the American Anti-Saloon League, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National W. C. T. U., the National Women's Trade Union League, and many religious bodies, including the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which went on record for it with only 6 dissenting votes out of 831 delegates; and when it is also advocated by a sprinkling of atheists and ultra-radicals, the opponents of equal rights pick out these ultra-radicals as typifying the spirit of the movement, and insist that it means the overturning of home, church and state.

When it comes to quotations, a perverted form of selective draft is applied with even greater unscrupulousness, if possible. The words of prominent suffragists are taken out of their connection and violently wrested from their original meaning, in order to be drafted into the service of prejudice. Judge Lindsey says that opponents of equal rights have misquoted him "in the most deceitful and disgusting manner," garbling his words so as to give the impression that he was actually writing in its favor.

In her book, "What Women Want," Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale devotes several pages to expressing her disapproval of unmarried motherhood. George Conroy of Boston, a professional anti-suffrage writer, selected a few words from one sentence, and tacked them on to a few words from another and published them in the *Boston Record* in such a way as deliberately to convey the false impression that Mrs. Hale favored unmarried motherhood.

Much can be done by selection. An exploiter of child labor, it is said, once quoted scripture in defense of his course, because Jesus gave the command, "Suffer, little children." He omitted the closing words, "to come unto me." Some of the garbling done by the opponents of equal rights is almost equal to that.

A. S. B.

A Word of Thanks

DURING the past few weeks, the present writer has received a host of friendly letters, enclosing tokens of good will. These have been so numerous that it is impossible to acknowledge them individually. Will each of the senders please accept this word of thanks, with my assurance that I am heartily grateful to them, every one.

A. S. B.

An Object Lesson

IN the proportion of volunteers that they have furnished to the army, the equal suffrage states have led the procession. This has called out many comments. Something of the same kind is now attracting attention in Canada.

The five provinces that have given equal suffrage to women have sent a very large number of volunteers to the war. Some months ago, it was announced that one in fourteen of their men had gone; while in Quebec only one in 136 had volunteered.

Quebec has refused to follow Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario in giving votes to women, and it is also the province that is putting up the strongest fight against conscription.

There is probably no direct connection between Quebec's dislike for woman suffrage and its dislike for military service. But if the things were the other way around—if a province where women voted were making the chief kick against the draft, and were sending the smallest proportion of volunteers—all the enemies of equal rights would say that this was due to the pernicious influence of equal suffrage.

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. A. S. B.

Freedom Increases Strength

"LET all the world know that it was not from weakness that we talked of peace. Let it be known that liberty increases our military strength."

These memorable words were addressed to the Russian soldiers by Kerensky, Minister of War, just before the new and successful advance movement of the Russian troops. They are commended to the opponents of equal rights in America, those dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries who have been running down the Russian revolution, and saying that as soon as the people overthrew the autocracy and established woman suffrage, Russia became unable to fight.

Kerensky, who brought about the reorganization of the army and inspired it with confidence, is a believer in votes for women. Yet even the ultra-reactionary New York *Times* says of his achievement:

"The reconstruction of the fighting force had been hoped for in months; it has been done in a month; the success of it was assured within ten days after Kerensky started along the front. As the climax of the whole record comes the amazing report that Kerensky led the attack in person. The story is among the most wonderful of all the wonderful stories of the wonderful war; and what Kerensky has done, in the time in which he did it, must go on record as one of the most amazing historic feats of all time."

It was Kerensky, then Minister of Justice, who sent an escort to bring Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky home from Siberia, as soon as the autocracy fell; and he arranged that at the railroad station in Petrograd she should be received in the Imperial Waiting Room, which, until then, had been set apart for the Emperor and his family and for guests of royal rank.

As Kerensky welcomed "the aged Grandmother of the Revolution" to Petrograd, so he has heartily welcomed the women in the invitation given them by the new government to take part in electing the Constituent Assembly of Russia.

"Let it be known that liberty increases our strength." That will be known in the United States, also, when in the near future this country enfranchises its women.

A. S. B.

The Color of Your Mother's Eyes

WHEN it was stated that women needed the ballot for protection, a prominent opponent of equal rights asked, contemptuously, "Protection from what?" The recent revelations as to the artificial boosting of food prices have given a startling answer to this question—one answer among many.

The situation has long been such as ought not to be borne. A well known kindergarten teacher, in a poor neighborhood of Boston, says it is pitiful to see the state in which the children come to school, just because they have not been properly fed. They are weak and spiritless, without energy even to play. They want only to lay their little heads down upon their desks. And this instance could be multiplied by thousands, in all our large cities.

There is a story of a little boy who sat in the window, looking down the road towards the sunset. The spirit of Dare-All came to him and said: "You have been longing for a Great Adventure; but you can never have one until you have forgotten the color of your mother's eyes. I see that you have forgotten it now. Come with me."

So they went down the road together; and when they got to the country behind the sunset, Dare-All said: "Now you can have any Great Adventure that you choose. What shall it be?"

And the little boy answered: "A lion! I want to kill a big lion all myself, with my bare hands!"

Immediately a lion appeared out of the twilight, and came bounding towards them. The boy could see his tawny mane, and his great paws, and his red jaws and white teeth, and his eyes like brown diamonds. Then suddenly the lion faded away into the mist, and Dare-All cried:

"Oh, you have remembered the color of your mother's eyes!"

And the boy woke up; and his mother, with eyes like brown diamonds, was bending over him.

When the food pirates formed their scheme to make huge fortunes by putting up the prices, no doubt it seemed to them a Great Adventure, a magnificent undertaking; but no man could have framed and carried out a deliberate plan to coin wealth out of the hunger and suffering of his fellow creatures unless he had forgotten the color of his mother's eyes. Women with the ballot can help to awaken them and make them remember.

In California, after the granting of equal suffrage, the very first Legislature made it punishable by law to destroy any kind of foodstuffs for the purpose of keeping prices up. Something more is needed now, and on a larger scale. If the housewives of the nation had had votes, perhaps the country would not have had to wait for an efficient remedy until after the health of a large part of our population had been sapped by undernourishment, and after millions had been bled of the last cent of their small savings to swell the fortunes of the speculators. But better late than never. A. S. B.

Suffrage News from Washington

The New Member from New Hampshire

THE New Hampshire delegation in Congress, which is solid for the federal woman suffrage amendment, has a new member in Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, of Manchester, who has just taken the seat made vacant by the death of Representative Sulloway a few weeks ago. Mr. Burroughs was chosen at a special election, and ran for the office on a prohibition platform. He is a suffragist, as already indicated, a Republican, and one of the most gracious and broad-minded men in the House.

Mr. Burroughs traces his conversion to the principle of woman suffrage back to his law-student days in Columbian University in Washington twenty years ago, when he was secretary to Representative Henry M. Bacon, of New Hampshire. A woman government clerk and her economic situation caused him to realize women's need of the ballot.

"I roomed and boarded at the home of a lady who was enployed in the Treasury Department," said Mr. Burroughs when telling the story, "and I learned something of her situation. Her father's home, in Missouri, had been broken up at the time of the civil war, and she was left with her mother and a large family of brothers and sisters to take care of. She went to Washington and secured a position in the Treasury Department; but there she found herself continually handicapped because she had no vote, whereas the men who worked beside her could all vote in their home states.*

"I had been brought up in New England, where we are pretty conservative, and my old professor at Dartmouth College had taught me that women ought not to vote because they could not fight. I took that as gospel truth, but after I had talked with this woman I speak of, and had heard her personal experiences, I became more interested in the other side of the question. At her suggestion I came up to the Capitol to a hearing on the suffrage question before the Judiciary Committee, where both sides put forward the best speakers they had. I came away thoroughly convinced that the suffragists had the best of the argument. In fact, the other side seemed to have no argument at all, and ever since then I have been wholeheartedly a suffragist.

"Now that I am here in Washington again," concluded Mr. Burroughs, "and in position to help the suffrage cause, I hope you will call upon me for anything I can do."

Representative Burroughs is about 47 years old, his secretary says, is a lawyer by profession, and a member of the law firm of Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs and Wyman, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Until he was elected to Congress a few weeks ago, he had held but one political office—namely, in the New Hampshire House of Representatives from 1901 to 1903. He has, however, been identified with many public questions in his state, especially with the public forum movement.

* [Although residents of the District of Columbia have no vote on District affairs, all civil service employees in the District retain their voting residences in their home states. When it is remembered that the appointing officials are political appointees with tenure for four years only, it will be evident that the non-voting woman in Government employ is more seriously handicapped than she would be in ordinary business. A bureau chief or department head is more than likely to estimate the political—i.e., voting—influence of his subordinates when recommending promotions, for example.]

Suffragists Adopt Congressmen

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Washington, famous as suffragist and writer, has emulated the French women, in looking out for the best interests of their countrymen, by adopting certain Congressmen, whose welfare she feels would be materially bettered by sending them the *Woman Citizen*, the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Gardener's sense of humor never deserts her. When Senator John Sharp Williams wrote her, upon receipt of his magazine, that he presumed it was meant for his wife and he would see that she received it, Mrs. Gardener, an old and intimate friend of the family, replied that it was meant for him, because she felt that it would be good for his soul, and that he had been adopted by her, along with four other Congressmen, for as good reasons as those of the French women who were adopting their men in the trenches, namely, "to better their condition." Senator Williams came gallantly back with the promise that he would make an "honest to goodness" effort to improve the opportunity to read up on suffrage. Mrs. Gardener's idea has seized hold of the imagination of other suffragists, and every Congressman may hope to find himself adopted by some good suffragist, who, with his best interests at heart, means to send him the *Woman Citizen*.

MRS. HELEN GARDENER.
Noted Writer and Suffragist.

The Woman the Country Delights to Honor

Honors fall so thickly on the devoted head of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, that now and then a few pile up of which even the suffragists who follow her distinguished course with special interest have not been fully advised. For instance, within the month she has been honored by being asked to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Bryn Mawr, probably the first time in the world that a woman has been asked to do this for any large college. Then Temple University of Philadelphia had her deliver the address for its graduation exercises. And this same institution has conferred upon her the title of LL.D.

These and various other recent happenings, following hard upon the distinction conferred upon her by the government of the United States, show how inevitably she is selected as banner-bearer in that larger recognition of women that is steadily developing along many unusual lines of endeavor. What makes these honors most deeply significant in the eyes of the recipient is the latent recognition of woman suffrage which they connote. For she herself is so mixed up with the progress of suffrage that what's hers is suffrage's and what's suffrage's is hers.

Suffragists to Convene at Washington

The National American Woman Suffrage Association announces that its regular annual convention will be held in Washington in December, about the time Congress convenes. It is confidently expected by the suffrage leaders that the federal woman suffrage amendment will be passed by the present Congress, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is planning to mass its forces in Washington at the opening of the next session for the finishing drive. The convention will represent 2,000,000 women, who constitute state and local suffrage leagues all over the country, and the number of delegates will be 1,000 or more.

Plans for the convention were outlined Monday afternoon, July 9, at National Suffrage Headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, when local suffrage workers assembled for a conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, national chairman of convention arrangements.

"War Emergency Measures at Washington"

By Lynn Haines, Editor of the Searchlight

Woman suffrage is inevitable. Whatever his political attitude, every thinking member of Congress agrees to that. Sex equality in citizenship is sure to come within the next few years. Why not now?

It is the present fashion in Congress to clothe all its actions as "war emergency measures." As has been suggested, even the annual river and harbor appropriation bill, with its complement of pork, was presented in that convenient garb.

The public, already facing unprecedented burdens of taxation, will hardly endorse the masking of pork barrel projects with "war emergency" apparel. On the whole, however, it can be said that the present activities of Congress are very legitimately of war emergency character. The object of this editorial is not criticism of what is included in that category, but to suggest that woman suffrage bears so vitally upon the existing crisis as to warrant its immediate consideration as a part of the program of war measures.

First it should be pointed out that neither Congress nor the public has understood fully the seriousness, for America, of the international situation. Within a short time what only the few have sensed may become common information. Then there will be general understanding of the fact that probably the brunt of the struggle must be borne by this nation. To meet that responsibility—to fight for the world and at the same time feed and clothe the world—all our resources, both human and material, will be needed.

In his Flag Day speech President Wilson said: "We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it (the flag) in fields of blood far away. . . ."

Probably millions of men will wage war in Europe. Other millions will willingly divert their creative energies to occupations outside the battlefield, and yet be as directly concerned in the successful prosecution of the war.

Millions of women will be needed to replace the vocations of men in industry and in the field of government.

The administrative side of the government at Washington is recognizing this important fact. As an illustration, on June 12 the Department of Commerce authorized the publication of the following statement:

"Secretary Redfield has issued instructions to his division and bureau chiefs that, in view of existing war conditions and the industrial and labor necessities of the country, it will be the policy of the Department of Commerce during the war and until further notice, in occupations where eligible lists of women exist, to prefer women as far as possible. This would apply particularly to clerical positions and to positions as stenographers, typewriters, and the like."

Other Departments are acting similarly.

That Congress sees the same inevitable tendency was reflected by the unopposed action of the House, May 28, in adopting the following amendment to the food survey bill, offered by Jeannette Rankin (Mont.):

"Page 6, line 17, after the figures '$3,500,000,' add the words:

"'Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, so far as practicable, engage the services of women for the work herein provided for.'"

No intelligent person can or will deny, under existing conditions, that the personal contributions of women are as essential in this crisis as those of men. And it must be equally apparent to all who think that the granting of suffrage to women at this time would greatly enhance their opportunity to be of service to the nation.

PASS THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

WHEN?

NOW NOW NOW

WHY?

It is a war measure. Its passage will release for war work the undivided energies of the largest and best organized group of women in America.

Its delay marks America as a laggard in democracy. European countries are vying with one another in their haste to establish universal suffrage.

Is our Great Republic to be the last country in the world to admit the new order of fundamental democracy?

Pass the Federal suffrage amendment now. Men and women North, South, East and West are demanding it.

Out of the suffrage movement has come an army of women well equipped for all kinds of national service. The quality of our citizenship has vastly improved as a direct result of this struggle for equality. It has produced, not thousands, but millions of efficient, self-reliant women, who are now in every way as qualified as they are eager to assume a full share of the nation's grave responsibilities.

But—and this is the point—if the fight for suffrage has to go on, the great organization of women who are engaged in that struggle will in large numbers continue their efforts for citizenship. It is natural, logical, inevitable, that they should. The fullest utilization of women in this crisis will be impossible so long as their suffrage is not achieved.

More than 2,000,000 are at present actively engaged in the fight for suffrage. They are able, well-trained women. They are distributed throughout the country. Although many are giving generously of their time and talent to work connected with the war, with them suffrage comes first, as it should. If Congress should now pass the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage, immediately all these women would be available for whatever service the country might require.

It seems to us that the national legislature is neglecting a plain patriotic duty in not at once taking the inevitable step.

The Women Vote and the Men Remember

In a speech before Tammany Hall, at a non-partisan Fourth of July meeting, in which he shared honors with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. Edward Keating, member of Congress from Colorado, voiced his sense of something lacking in this wise:

"I am not accustomed to making Fourth of July speeches to audiences made up exclusively of men.

"Out in my country we like to 'have the ladies with us.' We remember that this continent would not have been discovered if it had not been for the courage, the imagination and the self-sacrifice of a woman who pawned her jewels that Columbus might brave the dangers of the Western seas.

"We remember that 'your flag, my flag,' was made by a woman, and that the first banner that John Paul Jones gave to the breezes of Heaven when he went forth to drive England's navy from the ocean was fashioned from strips taken from the petticoats of the sweethearts of Continental soldiers.

"We remember Mollie Pitcher, who served the gun her husband had died defending, and we know that while the fathers of the Republic were fighting at Long Island, Brandywine and Yorktown, the mothers of the Republic were back home caring for the children, cultivating the crops and preparing a place to which the fathers of the Republic might return, weary and broken, when the long struggle was ended.

"We know that no battle for human rights was ever won without the aid of women and we are willing they should have their full share of the glory.

"We don't stop there! On election day we take our wives and mothers and sweethearts to the polls with us and they vote for all the candidates from president to dog-catcher.

"And after years of that, our women are not Amazons and our men are not molly-coddles!"

"The good women vote in California and they are slowly and surely driving out the saloons and places of vice. Suffrage to women is not degrading but productive of good."

Fraternally,

H. H. Ball, Lakeport, Cal.

"Women and Waste"

When Mr. Herbert Hoover, acting evidently under a misguided apprehension of facts, singled out Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and chairman of its Committee on Agriculture, as the object of his suspicion that she was discouraging economy and so, advisedly or unadvisedly, promoting the interests of the Kaiser, he precipitated an ill-suppressed storm of hilarity around Mrs. Rogers at national suffrage headquarters. Mrs. Rogers happens to be rather particularly anti-German in her proclivities.

The facts, which Mr. Hoover seems not to have gotten, are these: In an interview on "Women and Waste" Mrs. Rogers pointed out that there were other avenues of waste besides the one through the garbage pail, and that the sins of the housewife must not be blamed to the exclusion of the sins of the food manipulator. It was as a practical farmer and a fundamental economist that she made the chief point of her contention, namely, that with the consumer paying the highest price in history for fruit and garden truck, quantities of these foods are rotting on the farms for lack of any adequate system of distribution and marketing.

"This year," to requote Mrs. Rogers, "with millions of new gardens all over the country, every effort should be made to take care of surplus production so that not an ounce of food shall be wasted."

In view of language like that it is difficult to understand how what Mrs. Rogers said could be interpreted into a discouragement of economy. As a matter of current history, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has built up an extensive and intensive system within its organization for the exact purpose of drilling its members and women generally in food production and food conservation. All its efforts along these lines have been placed at the disposal of the government through the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, and it has taken up and is furthering to the utmost of its ability Mr. Hoover's own program in detail. It is disposed to wonder if its record for promptness in patriotic service is outdone by that of Mr. Hoover himself. The text of Mr. Hoover's injunctions to housewives was, for instance, announced by him in Washington on July 4. On July 5 it was speeding from national suffrage headquarters to state suffrage associations in every state in the union, adorned with the slogan "Be a Hoover Helper—Hang these rules on your kitchen hook."

It is a fact that two months before active work was even projected by other organizations or by the State Agricultural Departments, the National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Committees on Agriculture and Thrift, had enlisted the services of thousands of women in its propaganda for increasing and conserving the food supply.

And it is a fact that over thirty chairmen for Suffrage Agriculture and Thrift have been appointed in the various states by the state suffrage associations and have carried out the work plan of the national committee thoroughly, adapting it to suit the needs of each particular state. Special attention has been called to the vital importance of conservation of the surplus food from gardens and farms, and canning and drying centers for fruit and vegetables have been established in every state. They have brought in not only suffragists, but women generally who wish to do war service work in this crisis. Hundreds of thousands of extra gardens and lots have been planted with vegetables this year, and the national suffrage association has had a very large share in getting the women of the nation systematically at work in raising larger crops and in conserving those crops through canning and drying.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS:—

Although I am a man I very much admire an article in today's Philadelphia *North American* giving your view on food conservation in the home. We believe, as you say, there is very little waste here—in our home.

As a citizen I thank you for your work and your example and hope that the time will soon come when those who manage our homes so wonderfully well—our wives and our mothers—will have the power to investigate and reorganize our food handling and place it on a right and just basis. God has given us a wonderful land, but we have been worse than prodigal in the use of it.

(Signed) H. F. Atkinson.

Philadelphia.

To Suffragists Everywhere!

The National American Woman Suffrage Association expects every suffragist to do her duty in helping to secure the widest possible circulation for the rules set forth in the next column and the most rigid enforcement of them in every household.

Yours for the Elimination of Waste,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President.

Be a Hoover Helper

Hang These Rules on Your Kitchen Hook

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance, so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and stews instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all left-overs.

We are to-day killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore eat less and eat no young meat.

SAVE THE MILK.—Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it.

SAVE THE SUGAR—But do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance, and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE PERISHABLE FOODS.—As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly, and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

General Rules

Buy less, serve smaller portions.

Preach the "gospel of the clean plate."

Don't eat a fourth meal.

Don't limit the plain food of growing children.

Watch out for the waste in the community.

Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.

If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high-cost-of-living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Commissioner.

White Cross Guards

To guard the morals of our country! The women have always done it as individuals, and now they are doing it as organized groups. The suffragists call the workers in this detail of their war service "White Cross Guards," and many of them feel that its success means more to the nation than any other form of war work. If the mothers of our country could only be back of the present suggested moral legislation with their votes their soldier sons and husbands would soon be living in a cleaner moral atmosphere. In every encampment they are co-operating with the chaplains and the Y. M. C. A. workers. Suffragists have already given $20,000 toward the Y. M. C. A. camp work in New York state to provide good, wholesome amusement and reading rooms for the soldiers when off duty.

The biggest problem, though, is to provide suitable rest places for soldiers in the scattered khaki tents that are stationed alongside the thousand and one bridges, trestles and tunnels in our state. The wholesome diversions supplied by the chaplains at the larger encampments are wanting, the men are separated from even the members of their own company, and the patrolling of a few feet of railroad track soon gets mighty monotonous to men and boys accustomed to active school and business life. They *must* go somewhere, see somebody, when off duty. What is open to them? Usually only the worst places in the community, or public institutions that by their very nature cannot have the home touch for which the men are hungry. The suffragists are trying to get in touch with all women, whether on farms or in towns, who live near these isolated khaki tents, and are asking them to invite the soldiers, when off duty, to a meal; to extend to them the hospitality of their porches and magazines, and make the soldiers feel that the good people of the community welcome them as warmly as do the few undesirable ones.

Nor is this done as hero worship, but simply with the idea of doing for those soldier boys what a woman would want some other woman to do for her son if he was off in a little isolated khaki tent. The men are never urged to accept hospitality or stay when they should be on duty—on the contrary, the highest ideals of adherence to duty are held before them. They are invited to church for a definite service—not "some time," but "this Sunday morning" or "this Sunday evening."

Supplementary to this, young girls are being reached through all kinds of groups—Y. W. C. A., college and high school gatherings, Epworth Leagues, Girls' Friendly, Christian Endeavor, and every place where girls gather. The message to them is that in this crisis, when the men are not living under normal home conditions, when the whole thought of life has had to be suddenly readjusted, the girls must show the world that American womanhood is capable, level-headed in a crisis, sweet and pure, no matter what the circumstances or conditions; that by their actions and words these coming months they must help carry this ideal of American womanhood to greater glory, or they will tear it down; that there is more than romance in meeting our soldiers today; that there is duty and service and responsibility to our country even from young girls; that they must keep a level head for both; that as the soldiers are guarding our country, so the womanhood of our nation, both old and young, must guard the soldiers from even greater dangers than famine or invasion by a foreign foe—from the loss of their ideals of womanhood. The girls are told that in being dignified, yet sweet and modest under all circumstances, they are upholding the honor of their country as much as the soldier who guards the bridge, that even if a girl can't be a Red Cross nurse she can be a White Cross Guard, and over her heart carry these ideals at all times and in all places; that in so doing she is doing her bit, for she is guarding the greatest treasure our country has—the honor of its womanhood—both now and for generations to come.

That is the suffragist's idea of womanhood—responsibility not only to those inside her own four walls, but to those outside their shelter.

ADELLA POTTER.

The White Cross in Vermont

Mrs. F. H. Rastall, the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Congressional chairman for the state of Vermont, is also deeply interested in the White Cross work. She points out that no greater luster can be added to the American flag than will be given it if "Uncle Sam's boys" stand for the protection of women in invaded countries.

The White Cross shield bears the legend, "Keep Thyself Pure." The White Cross obligations read as follows:

"My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure."

THE WHITE CROSS OBLIGATIONS

For Men

1. To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.

2. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.

3. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.

4. To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and try to help my younger brothers.

5. To use all possible means to fulfil the command, "Keep Thyself Pure."

Name.....

First Hospital Unit from Women

The first mobile unit to be offered by the women of the country to the government will be offered by the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. The undertaking is backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The director of the unit is Dr. Caroline S. Finley. Besides Dr. Finley the organization committee consists of Dr. A. Von Skolly, Dr. Mary Lee Edward and Dr. Alice Gregory. There will be from fifty to eighty people, all women, in the unit, with twelve doctors, twenty-one nurses and three orderlies as a nucleus. An office of organization has been opened at 2 East 23rd Street, New York.

On the Board of Trustees of the New York Infirmary are: Mr. E. E. Henderson, 52 William Street; Mr. John E. Wilkie, 2 Wall Street; Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West 53rd Street; Mrs. Edwin Thorne, 558 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby, 7 East 9th Street; Mrs. Charles S. Tiffany, and Mrs. G. T. Kirby, secretaries.

The unit will be offered the government through the Red Cross.

It is a matter of special elation among suffragists that this first women's unit should come from the institution founded by that great pioneer suffragist physician, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, in 1854. From that date to this it has been a monument to her initiative and genius, and this latest coup is regarded as a fit sequence to its past record.

That the unit will be the first of many under suffrage auspices to be offered the government is the belief and intention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The National Union of Suffrage Societies of Great Britain has nine such units in the field, and it is expected that American suffragists will rival their British sisters in this detail of reconstructive service.

Raise War Nurse's Rank

At a meeting of the Washington branch of the College Equal Suffrage League, held June 25, a resolution was unanimously passed that it was the sense of said league that the rank of the trained war nurse should be raised to that of Second Lieutenant, or Brevet Second Lieutenant, and that the Secretary of War should be informed of the passage of the resolution, and respectfully requested to recommend that legislation to that end be enacted.

It is the understanding of the league that this elevation in rank for the trained war nurses would place them just below the lowest rank of the physicians, and it is the judgment of the league that it would be in the interest of greater efficiency, would develop more logical co-operation between the physicians and nurses, and would serve as a greater protection for the nurses, whose present status is that of the enlisted men.

The New Voters in Arkansas

Mrs. Sam S. Wassell, of Little Rock, has been appointed by Mrs. Frank W. Gibb, Chairman of State Publicity Committee for Equal Suffrage, to act as the Arkansas special correspondent for the *Woman Citizen*.

Mrs. Wassell has had much experience along this line of work, being an ardent "born suffragist" who has for years labored with the Arkansas State Legislature for suffrage. At last the gray dawn has broken, and the scintillating rays that come to suffrage headquarters in Little Rock from over the State proclaim a new era. Six months ago we were advised not to send an organizer to Searcy (White Co.)! She went and today Searcy has a live organization which last week was hostess to Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado. We failed to hear the growl of the home politicians.

Much activity was manifested in suffrage circles throughout the state during the last week of June. June 25th was the last day for women who desire to vote in the primaries to assess for poll taxes.

The Riggs Suffrage bill, passed by the last Legislature, giving the right to vote in primary elections, became operative June 30th. No primaries will be held during the remainder of 1917, but more than 2,000 Little Rock and Argenta women have assisted and paid poll taxes preparatory to being ready to take a hand in the nomination of candidates at the primaries next year.

The chairmen of the different wards keep their work before the general public by having the laws and rights of our women explained by competent speakers, and the fact that the poll tax is being used for schools has been a great booster for suffrage.

To Organize Women

Mrs. Jo Frauenthal, of Conway, former President of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as temporary chairman of Arkansas to organize the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense in this state. A meeting for this purpose was called by Mrs. Frauenthal in Little Rock, Monday, July 2. The work involves the registration of 250,000 Arkansas women.

Friends of suffrage and all members of suffrage organizations were greatly humiliated by the action of the women pickets in their endeavors to reflect discredit upon President Wilson.

Arkansas suffragists, who are most active along all lines of Red Cross work, rejoice that the state of Arkansas has cheerfully given more than its quota to the Red Cross campaign.

The soldiers at Fort Logan Roots come in for some suffrage attention. Books, papers, cakes, pies intermingled with a few real flowers, are sent them daily with a sincere desire that they may relieve the loneliness of some mother's son."

City Grateful to Suffragists

June 28, 1917.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman,
The Woman Suffrage Party
of New York City,
48 East 34th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Hay:

Now that the great task of taking the State Military Census in New York City is completed, I should like to express to you as Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party the deep appreciation of myself and my colleagues for the generous assistance given by the members of your organization.

From the four Assistant Directors of the census who gave such unstinted time and energy down to the thousands of registrars who were obtained for the work through your Party there has run the same spirit of devotion to duty and to the public service. The initiative, resourcefulness and intelligence displayed by your workers have earned the gratitude of the city and the state.

I congratulate you on the strength of your organization and on the ability of its members. Through you, let me thank them all for their patriotic and voluntary participation in the arduous and exacting census work.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. P. Goodrich,
Director of the Census,
New York City.

Labor Endorses Federal Amendment

The Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously endorsed by the Virginia State Federation of Labor in session at Roanoke in June. The Federation also unanimously endorsed a resolution which would grant the right of presidential suffrage to the women of Virginia, and a third resolution endorsing equal pay for equal work, whether by men or women. Miss Lillie Barbour, State Factory Inspector and member of the Vigilance Committee of the equal suffrage association, was instrumental in the passage of the resolutions.

Virginia suffragists, realizing that it is not sufficient to raise fruits and vegetables, but that the product must be saved, have set about forming canning clubs. In this connection the school-teachers expect to do their bit by volunteering to direct the work of young school girls in the canning and preserving of the garden products.

The suffrage league at Newport News reports a long list of work for sailors.

Mrs. George W. Richardson, president of the suffrage league of Marion, has secured from the Norfolk and Western Railroad permission to use the vacant land along the right of way for agricultural purposes.

As a memorial to Ernestine L. Rose of Poland, who came to this country in 1836 and was one of the first women platform speakers to advocate equal suffrage and property rights of women, the Richmond league gave twenty-five dollars to the Jewish War Relief Fund.

Virginia Women as Public Registrars

Responding to the first call of the Virginia Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, nearly two hundred members of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond assisted in registering the women on Woman's Registration Day, July 10. They were assigned to the wards in which they resided, a group to each of the four wards. Some acted as registrars, others canvassed. In three of the wards suffragists had entire charge of three precincts.

Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, president of the State Suffrage League, lined up the chairmen of the 125 branch leagues throughout the state to urge the co-operation of their members with the Virginia Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense appointed for their various districts.

E. C. Cowles,
Press Secretary.

Barley as Good in Soup as in Beer

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has returned to Washington after a busy speech-making tour, during which she talked about the work of the Woman's Committee and the plans which are being made at headquarters for the co-ordination of the woman power of the country. She spoke in Newark, N. J., to about 2,000 members of various organizations and in Delaware County before a district convention.

"The response everywhere was wonderfully enthusiastic and sincere," said Dr. Shaw, "I find that women are eager to work and most interested in finding out how best they can serve their country. There is a growing sentiment, however, against being scolded by everyone in regard to saving. We women are much more economical than men. The soldiers have written back to us that they want tobacco. Well, I say, let the men economize on tobacco and give the boys in the trenches a smoke, if it is going to make them happier or more comfortable. If each man would put aside one cigar each day, the soldiers could have a great time smoking. We'll eat Indian corn to give them bread. Let the men also make a sacrifice. And the government would do well to look after the machinery of transportation and the milling industry as well as the woman in the kitchen. The women will economize. They are eager to. They want to do everything in their power to help. They know, too, that barley is just as good in soup as it is in beer."

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Progress in Vermont

By Anna Hawkes Putnam

Women we have seen at every Vermont suffrage convention for years, and others more recently committed to the cause, assembled in June to attend the convention of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association in St. Albans. There was the calm honorary president whose heart has been "in the work" for years, an efficient ex-president, an "old campaigner," who reported that she had mailed two thousand letters in one year—some number for Vermont—the charmingly handsome new president, the dignified new state organizer, and the bright young delegates from several of the leagues. We rejoiced together over the recent legislative victory, and planned a constructive policy for the state work that, we are sure, will result in marked improvement before the year is ended.

Owing to the influence of two of the "National" organizers who have been in the state recently, the results of whose work have been most encouraging, it was voted to employ a state organizer. This is a step in advance for Vermont, warranted by the growth in the number of leagues during the year—from five to eighteen. A generous amount has been pledged toward the work of organization for the coming year. In Mrs. Oldzendam of Woodstock, who was unanimously elected organizer, we are assured of an officer who will plan to perfect a strictly political organization and arouse enthusiasm, which is what Vermont needs.

The report of the Congressional Chairman, Mrs. F. H. Rastall, showed that her work had been, as always, thorough and painstaking. Among other interesting details, she said that the present Governor had tried to get a more definite plank for equal suffrage in the state platform of the Republican party than was eventually inserted, but he was not successful, for the final clause was vague, claiming to rely upon the national platform for its adherence. On the other hand, the state Democratic party was strongly in favor of equal suffrage. She informed us that Senator Page is anxious to obtain the opinions of all suffragists upon the federal amendment, asserting that he will probably vote for it if enough women want it.

Get busy and write him!

Mrs. A. W. Parmelee reported for the Legislative Committee that six suffrage measures were introduced in the Vermont Legislature last winter. Two presidential suffrage bills, two poll-tax bills, one town-and-municipal bill, and one committee bill with referendum attached. This last was a pernicious measure introduced by the antis, which if passed would have deprived us of the ballot for years to come. The Senate vetoed it. The town-and-municipal bill was closely fought. The first ballot was a tie and it was finally passed by a margin of four votes. The Speaker of the House was a rabid anti, and it was noticeable when the time came for the usual question, "Shall the bill pass," that he asked instead, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Mrs. Parmelee also read a most comprehensive history of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association from its beginning up to recent years. It contained valuable data and showed exhaustless research. The Association should have it printed when the files are completed.

On Wednesday evening an informal reception was held at the home of the President, Dr. Grace W. Sherwood.

Thursday morning was brim full of reports from departments, officers, plans of work, timely suggestions, drawing up of resolutions and introduction of new officers. Emphasis was laid upon all forms of war work, and co-operation urged wherever possible in the conservation of woman and child labor, food products, and all constructive measures that are being employed during this time of national tribulation. While believing that we should continue our efforts toward eventual suffrage victory, and in no wise slacken our interest in this democratic movement, we pledged ourselves to help our country whenever and wherever possible.

The principal resolutions were those embodying an appreciation of the devoted services of the retiring president, Dr. Grace W. Sherwood, and the free use of the assembly room in the Episcopal Church where the sessions were held, and the resolution to reaffirm our allegiance to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and all its policies, and unqualifiedly deploring the present militant methods of some suffragists. Another resolution was passed regretting the passage of a law in the recent legislative session whereby the present labor laws for women and children may be suspended by the consent of the Governor of the State and the Commissioner of Industries.

We feel that the woman's hour has struck in Vermont and we look to the new president, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, of St. Johnsbury, to lead us on to early victory. In the Legislature this winter she made a splendid impression, and we know that under her leadership the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association will prosper and will become a powerful force toward the enlightenment of Vermont women.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

Honorary president, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce, Rochester; president, Mrs. A. L. Bailey, of St. Johnsbury; first vice-president, Mrs. W. T. Scofield, of Burlington; second vice-president, Mrs. W. L. Bryant, of Springfield; corresponding secretary, Miss Ann Batchelder, of Woodstock; recording secretary, Mrs. H. H. Thomas, of Richford; treasurer, Mrs. Lucia Blanchard, of Montpelier; auditor, Mrs. John Spargo, of Bennington; state organizer, Mrs. Lillian H. Olzendam, of Woodstock.

THE BOOK STALL

Literature in the Making

What authors think of their own trade is what Joyce Kilmer aims to bring out in his interviews with authors. These, appearing first in the New York *Times Supplement*, are now collected in one volume, *Literature in the Making*. The author of these interviews has eagerly questioned his subjects on war, feminism, best sellers and a dozen other things which are usually discussed behind the backs, as it were, of those who make literature. Among those questioned are: William Dean Howells, Kathleen Morris, John Burroughs, Ellen Glasgow, Charles Rann Kennedy. Most of them have a genial attitude towards life, and none of them is antagonistic to feminism. A wholesome optimism, instead of the traditional literary sensitiveness to adverse conditions, pervades all the conversations reported by the author.

To William Dean Howells, at least, feminism meant woman suffrage very definitely. Said he: "The best things that have been said about woman suffrage in our time have been said by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. She has written the noblest satire since Lowell. What wit she has and what courage!"

Kathleen Norris sees suffrage as one of the essentials of life. "I can't say I have been converted to suffragism," she said, "any more than I can say I have been converted to warm baths and tooth brushes. And it does not seem to me that any woman should need to defend her right to vote any more than she should need to defend her right to love her children."

Mr. Edward S. Martin thinks that the snob has become an inconspicuous figure in modern society because "woman has abolished the snob. Woman has changed man." He has also added this to his conception of women in war time: "I have heard it said that women first got into the undomestic kinds of business in France during the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon wanted to have all the men out in the line of battle, so he had girls instructed in bookkeeping and other kinds of office work. The business activities of French women date from that time. And a similar result seems to be coming out of this war."

(Literature in the Making, by Some of Its Makers. Presented by Joyce Kilmer. Harper and Brothers. $1.40.)

Suffrage Work and War Work

The Federal Amendment is engaging the attention of Maryland suffragists and preparations for a big drive are being worked out. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, gave impetus to the movement when, as chief consultant, she assisted at the recent suffrage clinic, where suffrage ills were diagnosed.